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The

Hongkong Telegraph.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1948.

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China's Civil War Reaching Crisis

NEXT SIXTY DAYS MAY DECIDE ITS COURSE

Nanking, Oct. 11.—China's civil war may be settled within 60 days. This does not mean the civil war will end by that time. But competent observers in Nanking are agreed that the victories and defeats between now and the winter sets in are likely to determine whether the forces of Chiang Kai-shek or Mao Tse-tung will eventually control all China north of the Yangtze River. These observers agree that another defeat such as that at Tsinan may start a wave of defections by National armies which would throw the whole balance of power in favour of the Communists. Tsinan, capital of Shantung province with a population of 600,000, fell to the Communists just over a week ago.

Only Matter Of Time

Total Suppression Of Malaya Rebels

London, Oct. 10.—Total suppression of Communist guerrillas in Malaya is only a matter of time, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Commissioner General of South-east Asia, said on his arrival at London airport last night. He came to Britain for a few weeks' consultations with the Foreign and Colonial Offices. He called Communist agitators in Malaya "jungle murder gangs" and insisted that they do not represent a national movement. "On the contrary," he said, "almost all the people—the Malays, the Indians and the vast majority of the Chinese—are supporting the government. They are all strongly hostile to the Communists. The Communists are almost entirely a movement of a minority of the Chinese. Many of them are comparatively new immigrants. A few Malays may be found among the trouble makers, Mr. MacDonald continued but, he said, the agitators and members of the "murder gangs" are almost wholly Chinese. (Continued on Page 5)

They also agree that a single decisive victory by the government forces would break the myth of Communist super strength and restore confidence vital to the throwing of Red forces out of North China.

On paper National forces are capable of wresting all fronts from the Communists with the possible exception of East China. In that area Communist General Chen Yi's veteran forces are considered more than a match for the relatively untried forces under the Suchoy Command.—Associated Press.

CRITICAL AT TAIYUAN

Peiping, Oct. 10.—The situation around Taiyuan, capital of Shensi province, again turned critical today as the Communists were reported only three miles from the city's northern airfield, according to reports arriving here. Several planes of CNAC and General Chen's CAT returned to Peiping from the Taiyuan shuttle with their fuselages punctured by Communist bullets. Taiyuan's north field is the only airstrip available to military and civilian supply planes as Communist guns are trained on the south field. Loss of the north field would cut Governor Yen Hsi-shan's only outside communication.—United Press.

CHIANG'S ADMISSION

Nanking, Oct. 10.—President Chiang Kai-shek, in a most frank admission, admitted that the present military situation was "unfavourable" to the Government.

He underscored his admission with a stern warning that the situation was likely to deteriorate further but reiterated his firm belief that the Communists will never succeed in China.

The President sprang his surprise admission and warning on a gathering of over 400 high officials in a Double celebration meeting after a 10-day trip to the North China and Manchurian fronts. He ascribed the main cause of the unfavourable turning the military situation to "psychological healthiness" on the part of Government workers and people.

Originally, he said, it was planned to wipe out the Communists south of the Yellow River within this year. However, he pointed out, not only that had not been accomplished but on the contrary "we lost Tsinan. Personally I feel ashamed of this." President Chiang said the causes of the Government's military reverses were many but the chief one was "psychological unhealthiness." He said many people were doped by Communist propaganda into believing the Communists "are Chinese and democratic" and therefore failed to look upon them as enemies.

POPULAR HOSTILITY

He said that though the Government suffered reverses the important thing was "we must not be afraid of reverses." Efforts should be redoubled or else the situation is likely to get worse and worse. The President said that despite their expanding power the Communists' hostility wherever they go. This, he said, was why the Communists will never succeed in China. But, the President warned, the war against Communism is going to be a long one.

He said that though the Manchu dynasty had been overthrown and the Japanese aggressors driven out, China's national existence is not yet secure. "It is now threatened by the Communists" whom he made clear were fighting for a foreign power.

Concluding, the President urged redoubled efforts in seeking progress and building up new strength for implementation of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's principle of nationalism to ensure Chinese independence.

As President Chiang spoke in the Government House, big crowds turned out in the streets to celebrate the 37th anniversary of the establishment of the Chinese Republic.

Two hundred and 49 couples were married today in a mass wedding sponsored by the New Life Movement.—United Press.

CHANGCHUN STARVING

Nanking, Oct. 10.—The Prime Minister, Wang Wen-hao, today ordered the Manchurian commander, General Wei Li-huang, to increase the supply of airborne food to Communist-encircled Changchun where the starvation toll was reported to be climbing alarmingly.

Reports reaching Nanking said the food situation in Changchun, which had been blockaded by the Communists since January, is becoming more intolerable. Cannibalism and bark eating is said to be prevalent among the populace which is now thinned by starvation and evacuation to half its original size of 750,000.

The Prime Minister's order was issued at the request of Manchurian members of the Control Yuan. Premier Wang asked General Wei to divert immediately essential military rations stored in Mukden to starving Changchun. Meanwhile, in Mukden itself, the Government has decided to issue special "military ration certificates." The certificates will be redeemed between March and August next year.—United Press.

Seals Crawl Ashore To Die

London, Oct. 10.—Wounded seals creeping ashore to die gave residents on England's East Coast "one of the most harrowing sights since the war."

The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals announced today that it would start a full investigation of the seal massacre.

The Society said, "A large number of seals has been killed and maimed up and down the East Coast in the last few weeks. We are investigating reports that fishermen have been offered a high price for freshly killed seals by a firm anxious to try an experiment of canned seal meat in Britain. If these reports are well founded we will do our best to halt immediately what we considered to be the most cruel trade of the sea."—United Press.

TODAY'S RACE TIPS

By "The Turf"

RACE 1

D-Day
Jeep Shing
Thunderbolt
Outsider—Happy Valley.

RACE 2

Kyong Ming
Golden Eagle
Chief Witness
Outsider—Lola Sapola.

RACE 3

Flying Dragon
Feeling Ed
Betty Lou
Outsider—Solo Mark Lassie.

RACE 4

Trail Trip
Ailsa
Friendship
Outsider—Jinx.

RACE 5

Black Market
Vagabond King
Daisy
Outsider—Amazon.

RACE 6

Silver Wheel
Busted Strait
American Clipper
Outsider—Firemaster.

RACE 7

Chief Pilot
Ann Hing
Constant Star
Outsider—Moonday Sun.

RACE 8

Kookaburra
Emperors Gate
Fattina
Outsider—National Glory.

RACE 9

Brivisto
Trade Wind
Possibility
Outsider—Big Shot.

RACE 10

Rosemarie
Sans About
Hong Kong Maiden
Outsider—Plinkie.

RACE 11

Artelle
Ding How
The Dingo
Outsider—Pacific.

RACE 12

Marber
Flying Tiger
Bootsie
Outsider—Queen of Hearts.

Austere Double Tenth

Shanghai, Oct. 10.—Austerity was the keynote as Shanghai today joined the rest of China in celebrating the Double Tenth National Holiday with a day-long programme highlighted by a colourful parade of 100,000 Youth Corps members. The city was gaily bedecked with flags and lanterns, but in accordance with Government instructions, there were no massive arches at street corners and no official reception while almost every speaker of the day emphasised the necessity of thrift to promote national reconstruction. The local celebrations, which opened with a mass meeting of Government, military and civic leaders early in the morning, culminated in a gigantic demonstration in which an estimated 100,000 members of the local youth and juvenile corps took part.—Reuter.

SHANGHAI NEED 155 RUNS TO WIN

Hongkong Collapse In Second Innings Of Interport

Shanghai, Oct. 10.—Shanghai will start the third and last day of their interport cricket match with Hongkong needing 155 runs to win, with nine wickets in hand. When stumps were drawn today, Shanghai had scored ten runs for the loss of one wicket, after dismissing Hongkong for 144 runs in their second innings.

Earlier, Hongkong had put the Shanghai side out for 145 runs, thus securing a first innings lead of 20 runs. A splendid captain's innings of 39 not out by Donald Leach enabled Shanghai to finish within 20 runs of Hongkong's first innings this morning and kept Shanghai in the fight for honours.

For nearly an hour Leach and Kermann defied Hong Kong's attack and kept the scoreboard moving with drives and hooks. But Leach was badly missed by Alec Pearce at slip when 21 and the total was 118.

However, without addition to the total and when the stand had reached 44 valuable runs, Gosano made a spectacular one-handed catch at silly mid-on to dismiss Kermann, who seemed all set for a big score.

A collapse followed Kermann's dismissal and the last three wickets fell quickly. Shanghai's 145 was made in 165 minutes.

The British Colony began their second innings shortly before lunch, and when the total had reached 23 Stokes was bowled by Wilson. Martin Little and Alec Pearce played out time and the total was 39 when lunch was taken.

PEARCE DROPPED

In the second last over before the interval Pearce, with only 19, lifted Kermann to mid-off, but the latter dropped the ball. After that Kermann brought about a Hongkong collapse and put Shanghai in the fight again.

Wicket Is Wearing Well

Reuter reports from Shanghai this morning that the interport wicket is wearing well, and that Shanghai has a fighting chance of winning the match.

Only occasionally yesterday did the ball get up high or quickly.

The message adds that Hongkong must depend on her fast bowlers to win the game today.

When Pearce was dismissed leg before to Kermann after a second wicket stand of 82 with Little the scoreboard read 115 for two wickets. Then Kermann's left-hand spins began Hongkong's collapse and the next eight wickets fell for the addition of only 20 runs.

Kermann's analysis for the last ten overs was six wickets for 14 runs.

Pearce's grand effort of 57 took him an hour and included five fours. Little batted right through the innings, being the last man out. He took 158 minutes to make his 44 runs. He was at all times a study in patience and defensive play.

Leach sent Madar and Mugill in when Shanghai required 105 runs to win, but Madar was dismissed together with the close of play with ten runs on the board.

SCORES IN DETAIL

The close of play scoreboard read:
HONGKONG: 1st Innings 105

2nd Innings				
Stokes, b Wilson	10			
Martin-Little, c Knight, b Kermann	44			
Pearce lbw, b Kermann	57			
Gosano, c Leach, b Kermann	3			
Owen Hughes, c Newton, b Kermann	0			
Prata, b Leach	1			
Hart-Baker, c Leach, b Leach	7			
Howarth, stp, b Newton, b Kermann	1			
Zimmerman, b Kermann	0			
Gambrell, b Leach	0			
Stepro, not out	0			
Extras	11			
Total	144			

Bowling:				
	O	M	R	W
Leach	4	0	10	0
Knight	0	1	8	0

SHANGHAI: 1st Innings				
Ragl, lbw, b Gambrell	1			
Barrett, b Stepto	38			
Mugill, b Howarth	0			
Knight, c Gosano, b Howarth	2			
Leckie, c Howarth	16			
Kermann, c Gosano, b Howarth	20			
Sinclair, b Stepto	0			
Leach, not out	39			
Madar, lbw, b Gambrell	0			
Hugill, lbw, b Howarth	6			
Wilson, b Gambrell	13			
Extras	13			
Total	145			

Bowling:				
	O	M	R	W
Stepro	10	2	28	2
Gambrell	18.4	4	82	3
Howarth	20	4	39	5
Gosano	2	1	4	0

SHANGHAI: 2nd Innings				
Madar, c Zimmerman, b Stepto	4			
Mugill, not out	2			
Knight, not out	2			
Extras	4			
Total	10			

for one wicket.—Reuter.

S'hai Leads In Golf Interport

Shanghai won four of the eight singles matches played at Fanling yesterday in the golf interport against Hongkong. One match was halved. Four pairs games will be played today to complete the interport match.

Sensational Trial Today

Paris, Oct. 10.—One of the most sensational trials in modern French history will open here on Monday when 40-odd members of an extreme Right Wing secret group will be charged with murder and plotting against the security of the French State in 1937.

The defendants—all that remain of 105 originally indicted in July 1938—were all members of the anti-Communist organisation known as Cagoule. At their secret meetings, the men wore black hoods (cagoules) similar to the white hoods worn by the Ku Klux Klan.

The remaining Cagoules will be tried for murder of the Italians Evaristo and Carlo Rosselli on June 10, 1937, in Normandy as well as for plotting to overthrow the popular front of the Republican Government in the same year and install an anti-semitic toughlist dictatorship in France.

BIG ARMS DUMP

The organisation which grew up in the crisis months of 1935 and 1936 was headed by Eugene Deloncle, a marine engineer and a former member of the monarchist action Franciste, and in May, 1938, had grown to an estimated 100,000 members throughout France. They had big arms dumps in Paris and in other key towns.

The Cagoule was broken up in 1937 after it had bombed two buildings in the shadow of the Arc de Triomphe and burnt up aeroplanes destined for the Spanish Republican forces.—United Press.

EDITORIAL

Sinister Legislation

THERE are accumulating signs that the Moscow-controlled Government of Czechoslovakia is meeting with more and more resistance by the traditionally democratic-minded Czechs. The Communist-dominated government is now introducing legislation designed to tighten the screws of repression of all opposition to its regime. To the pure already in operation and the wave of arrests which has been sweeping the country is now added the new Protection of the Republic Bill—a sinister piece of legislation which has for its basis the inviolability of nation property in civil law, and securing the safety of the State from external and internal enemies in criminal law. These two simple ideas, at first sight, appear to be reasonable, but as it has been officially explained, it is intended to make the Bill so complete and elastic that it will cover all activities. Thus, offences against the State's external relations and against its social and economic system will be punished in the same way as sabotage is punished in wartime, and will be regarded as acts of treason. Specified offences to be thus punished are war-mongering, "slandering aimed at suppressing the freedom of the working people," spreading of alarmist reports and the misuse of spiritual office. These are high-sounding designations allowing the State police to apply the widest forms of interpretation. In short, the Bill is nothing but a device suppressing still further the already restricted political, social and religious freedom of the people. It gives official and legal blessing to further terrorism by the secret police and can only bring to the country discontent and unhappiness. In other directions too the Communists now controlling Czechoslovakia have learnt well

the technique of Soviet "administration." Forced labour camps are to be established for those citizens who need to be "educated" to the new way of life, and whose "actions and attitude towards the People's Democratic State have shown that they do not want to subordinate themselves to one of the main principles of the Constitution by which every citizen has not only the right, but the obligation to work and contribute to the good of all." Pretty language, but when analysed means only one thing: suppression of free thought and free speech, and particularly suppression of anything which may be construed as offering opposition to the demagogic machinery of the State. These suppressive measures, of course, spring from fear—fear that the people will rise and destroy the monstrous State administration which denies human rights and seeks only to impose its iron will on the masses. Moreover there are indications that the Czechs are extremely restive under its new and unsought Government. Reports from Vienna declare that the workers, by go-slow tactics and absenteeism threaten to frustrate plans for the "Socialisation of Czech economy, and that the Government is by no means experiencing an easy task in bending the will of the people as shown by the admission in the National Assembly by the Minister of Justice, Dr. Cestka, that the situation, though knocked down, is still alive." Dr. Cestka's retort is introduction of a "new legal order," and from the latest developments within Czechoslovakia the conclusion may be drawn that the real struggle is between those who would bring the nation to a state of utter subservience and those who demand the freedom of a genuine democratic Constitution, is about to begin.

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Flannel, Harris Tweed
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WOMANSENSE

London toes the Paris line

—BUT WILL WOMEN OBEY?

By Patricia Lennard



WITHIN a week or two,
women in London will be
able to buy copies of the new
higher-waisted dresses seen in
the Paris shows lately. Models
are now being rushed into the
shops. But will women like the
style?

British manufacturers who make
up the bulk of ready-to-wear clothes
are cautious, playing their instinct
for good fashion against women's
tendency to shop for what they have
heard about. They are making a few
dresses in every collection which
incorporate a higher or cummer-
bund waist, still keeping the natural
waist well marked. But the majority
of firms do not foresee a long life
for the trend, as it is unflattering to
most women.

★
Sketched by Sigrid is a Paris
original. Photograph shows its
adaptation for the British home
market by Frederick Starke.

PARIS model (1) uses
impractical two-tone combination of
black wool bodice and black and



LONDON

white check wool skirt (2)
does not use shoulder padding.
(3) has higher waistline fastened
with bone buttons as well as natural
waist (4) has skirt 2in. from
the ground.

LONDON adaptation (1) for
uses houndstooth check wool for
entire dress, with unlimited range
of colours for women to choose
from. (2) does not incorporate
shoulder padding. (3) copies
waist and bodice details of Paris
model exactly because it is not ex-
treme for home market. (4) has
skirt 13in. from the ground—
"perfect international length."

Prototype of London copy was
ready seven days after return from
Paris shows; copies were available
in the shops within a couple of
weeks.

Home Medicine

Planning A Diet
Free Of Salt

By Herman N. Bundesen, M.D.

PATIENTS with kidney and heart
disease, particularly those
whose tissues are waterlogged be-
cause of heart trouble, require a
diet which is very low in salt.

Unfortunately, such a diet is
difficult to plan since many natural
foods, such as meat, dairy prod-
ucts, fish and fowl, contain enough
salt to make all the difference be-
tween success and failure in treat-
ment.

Vegetables, it is true, have a low
salt content but, on the other hand,
they do not furnish enough protein
to meet the body needs. This is a
serious drawback. Thus, so long as
we rely exclusively on natural
foods, the patient is caught between
the Scylla of too much salt and the
Charybdis of not enough protein.

Artificial Foods

Luckily, during recent years, the
chemists have supplied us with a
number of artificial foods which
give us a way out of this dilemma.
One of these is called protein hy-
drolysate and is made from pro-
teins, such as those from milk.
Dissolved in water, this preparation
can be used to supply most of the
protein needed in a salt-free diet.

It is possible to purchase white
or wholewheat bread that has been
baked without salt or baking soda,
and salt-free butter is also avail-
able.

When tinned foods are employed,
it is necessary that those be used
which do not have any sodium ben-
zoate added as a preservative, for
it is the sodium element that is re-
sponsible for the collection of water
in the tissues.

The juice of any fresh fruit is
permitted in the diet and sugar
may be added according to the
patient's taste. Fresh or frozen

vegetables are also permitted if no
compound containing sodium has
been used in processing the foods.

Good Vegetables

The following vegetables are par-
ticularly useful: lima beans, navy
beans, cabbage, corn, eggplant,
cucumber, peas, green pepper, sweet
or white potato without the skins,
pumpkin, quince, and squash.

Such cereals as rice and wheat
cereals, barley, rolled oats and ma-
caroni, are also allowed.

Among the fruits which are use-
ful are cherries, grapes, apples,
pears, peaches, citrus fruits, to-
matoes, watermelon, and dates.
Cantaloupe, figs, and raisins are not
permitted in the diet.

Unsalted nuts may be taken in
moderate amounts. Other acceptable
foods are gelatin, honey and
chocolate. Coffee, tea and cocoa are
not restricted.

Certain salt substitutes are avail-
able which may be employed.
By following a suggested plan, it
is possible to build a nourishing diet
low in salt in those cases in which
such a diet is important to recovery.

Plain and
Patterned

By VERA WINSTON

PLAIN and patterned, that's the
story of some of the smartest
suits of the new season. The idea
is used nicely in this well tailored
number. The dull green woolen
jacket is collared and cuffed in the
same checked woolen that makes
the skirt. A flared shoulder tapers
to a slim waist which has a one
button closing. There is a concealed
closing at the neckline. The skirt
has trouser pleats and a centre fold.

ODD FACTS

To publicise the city's Little Week,
a Rochester, N.Y., newspaper printed
its front and back pages in purple
ink scented with lilac perfume,
with an advertisement in purple
ink in another newspaper, in
Chattanooga, Tenn., an advertise-
ment for vanilla wafers was printed
in ink to which vanilla flavouring
had been added.

The author of a series of articles
on how to spot a pickpocket was
arrested in Salt Lake City, Utah, for
hitting a pocketbook.

An authority on colour phenomena
from the University of Cincinnati
says there is no such thing as gray
hair. A person with hair 20 percent
white appears gray-haired, while a
person with hair 50 percent white
appears white-haired.

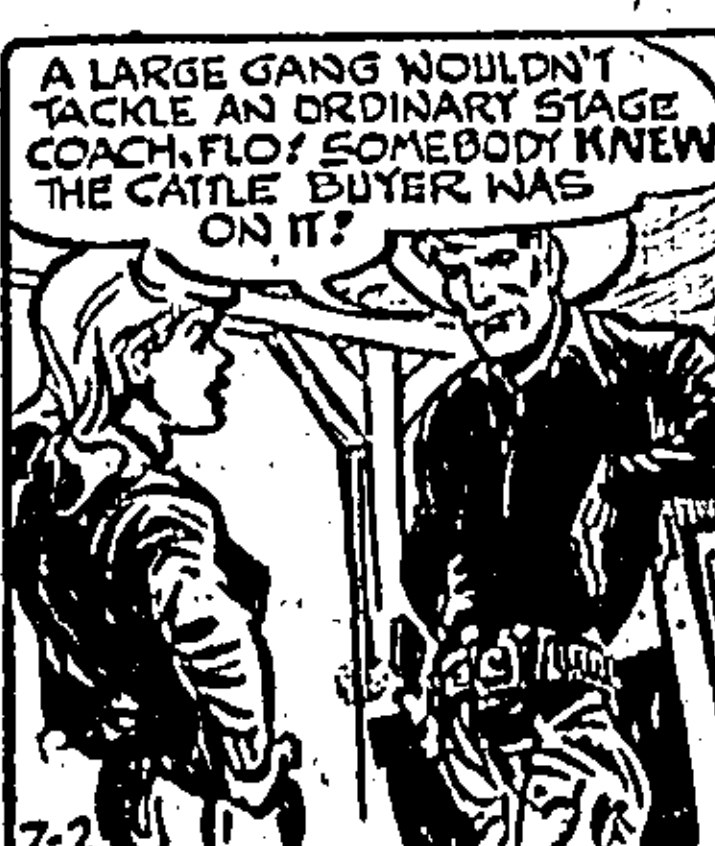
An 18-year-old twin girl in Lon-
don died from violent hicoughing
six weeks after her twin sister
succumbed from the same trouble.

A fur designer to the stars in
Hollywood claims that fur coats will
become as important a part of a
man's wardrobe as a woman's. These
will be made of mink, chinchilla, per-
sian, lamb, broadtail or seal, he
says.

RED RYDER

No Doctor for Ted

By Fred Harman



Choosing the Right Hair Style



This sleek-looking upswep collar is Movie Star Evelyn Keyes' choice of the most becoming hair style for her.

By HERMAN N. BUNDESEN, M.D.

ONE often sees a coiffure of
startling loveliness, an exotic
artistry of form. The woman who
has it is blessed with a keen sense
of beauty, knows precisely what is
right for her. What the hair dress-
ing trade is doing for us at the
present time exceeds all former
efforts. One can have an elaborate
towering arrangement or the simplest
mode, and one will be marching in
the style parade.

When Grannie was a girl, a
woman's hair was a crowning glory
only if she happened to have an
abundance of it with shafts of
intriguing lights and shadows. The
hairstyle was standardised. One head
looks exactly like the next one. Now
any that can be different and
attractive.

The hairdo of today has an im-
portance that should not be over-
looked. If the wool atop the head is
not neatly and perfectly arranged
a woman is completely out of the

picture. Any woman who does not
realize that fact is indeed dumb. By
the becoming arrangement the shape
of the face may appear to be altered,
good features are accentuated, those
not so good are camouflaged. Not
only that, but height can be built,
the tall woman can seem less tall.
Hair stylists have those problems
all figured out and settled.

There are women who, year after
year, get a short cut in the summer
time, for the sake of convenience,
and let the tresses grow during the
winter. That habit gives them op-
portunity for change, and change
is exciting and delightful.

The gaining popularity of the
bang is a relief from the skunk-back,
upswep effect that has gone on for
so long a time. Bangs impart a
piquant air, are wonderfully be-
coming to some faces, even to the
older girls who are supposed to
carry the mature, dignified mode.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE

The Pool-of-the-Sulking-Boy

—Knarf and Hanid Hear a Very Interesting Story—

By MAX TRELL

KNARF and Hanid, the shadow-
children with the turned-about
names, often visited their friend
Ting-a-Ling, who lived at the bot-
tom of the Blue China Plate.

Perhaps you think a Blue China
Plate (or any China Plate) a strange
place for anyone to live in. But
Ting-a-Ling thought it the finest
place in the world, and wouldn't
have traded it for a King's palace.

One of the pleasant things about
Ting-a-Ling's place was the names
of the brooks and streams and
lakes and the pools. One of the
brooks near Ting-a-Ling's cottage
was called Water-That-Dances-In-
The-Moonlight. And one of the
lakes was called Lady-With-
Rippling-Hair!

Mossy Clearing

On this particular afternoon Ting-
a-Ling took them for a walk through
a different part of the woods than
they had ever seen before. All at
once, in a little mossy clearing, they
found a pool. The ferns grew all
around it, except at one spot where
the long fingers of a willow reached
down and almost touched the water.

Knarf and Hanid promptly asked
Ting-a-Ling if this little pool had a
name, too.

Ting-a-Ling smiled. "Oh yes. In
fact," he added, "it's got two
names."

"Two names?" Hanid exclaimed.
Knarf and Hanid wanted to know
what they were.

Ting-a-Ling made them both sit
down at the edge of the pool. Then
he began.

"Once upon a time it was called
The Pool-of-the-Sulking-Boy. It got
that name because not far from
here lived a little boy. He wasn't
a bad boy—no, he was quite good,
when he wanted to be. But he was
jealous, and envious. At ten-time
he drank down his tea and ate up
his cookies as fast as he could, and
then stood in a corner and sulked
because his sisters and brothers
wouldn't give him their share. Or
if his playmates had a new toy and
he didn't—or they wouldn't let him



Ting-a-Ling lived in a blue china plate.

play with it as much as he liked—
he went off and sulked.

"You can't imagine," Ting-a-Ling
went on, "how unpleasant this boy
looked when he sulked, with his lip
stuck out, and his eyes half-shut,
and his back turned to everyone. It
got so that hardly anyone wanted
to be near him."

In A Sulk

"So one day he wandered down
to this pool. He was in one of his
sulks (for what reason, I can't re-
member), and he looked even more
unpleasant than usual. He sat down
at the edge, and then—quite by
chance—he happened to look down
into the pool. And there, for the
first time in his life, he saw his face
just as everyone else sees it—
"And what happened?" Hanid
asked.

"He burst into tears," said Ting-
a-Ling. "But that didn't help. His
crying face looked even worse than
his sulking face. And then finally
something happened that was really
wonderful. As he sat looking at his
face through his tears, suddenly he
saw the face starting to smile... a
tiny teeny smile. But the smile
grew bigger, and warmer, and
merrier until all at once the boy
heard the sound of laughter. He
looked in the pool. And the face
was laughing... laughing. And
from that time on the pool has
always been called The Pool-of-the-
Laughing Boy!"

A COWBOY STORY

How 'The Colt'
Caught The
Cattle Thieves

By G. A. RAUP

DENNY PERRY told Squid Ferris,
deputy sheriff assigned to the
cowbarn of Long Draw Ranch, to
be along the road in front of the
bunkhouse at sun-up. "You'll meet
a truck coming this way with some
of the stolen calves. You can ar-
rest whoever the fellows are."

Squid looked at the boy and
laughed with a mixture of irritation
and amusement. "A young colt like
you! And you think if the law
can't catch the thieves you can?
Your dad put you up to this!"

Squid didn't know Dad. Denny
knew too that Squid and the others
half suspected his father of being
the thief. The sheriff himself at the
main ranchhouse, Cork along the
south line and Squid here, had been
on the job for two weeks and still
the calves were disappearing, so
they thought it could be nothing but
an inside job.

"Do as I say," repeated Denny.
"They'll be coming up the road just
about daybreak."

The boy and his chum, Chester,
started off in the dusk towards the
clump of cottonwoods where two
artesian wells supplied water for
the cattle.

(More tomorrow)

Rapert & Mr Punch—13



From his stores Captain Barnacle
teaches a small roll of sailcloth, some
strong cord, and a sharp spike for
piercing the cloth. These he gives
to the little pals. "Now you can
make a hammock that will last for
years," he smiles. "Sam offers to
help them, make it, but they shake
their heads. "Podgy made his own,
and we'll do the same," says Rapert.
So the sailor packs up their share of
the food, and tells them to be sure
and return to him in the early
evening.

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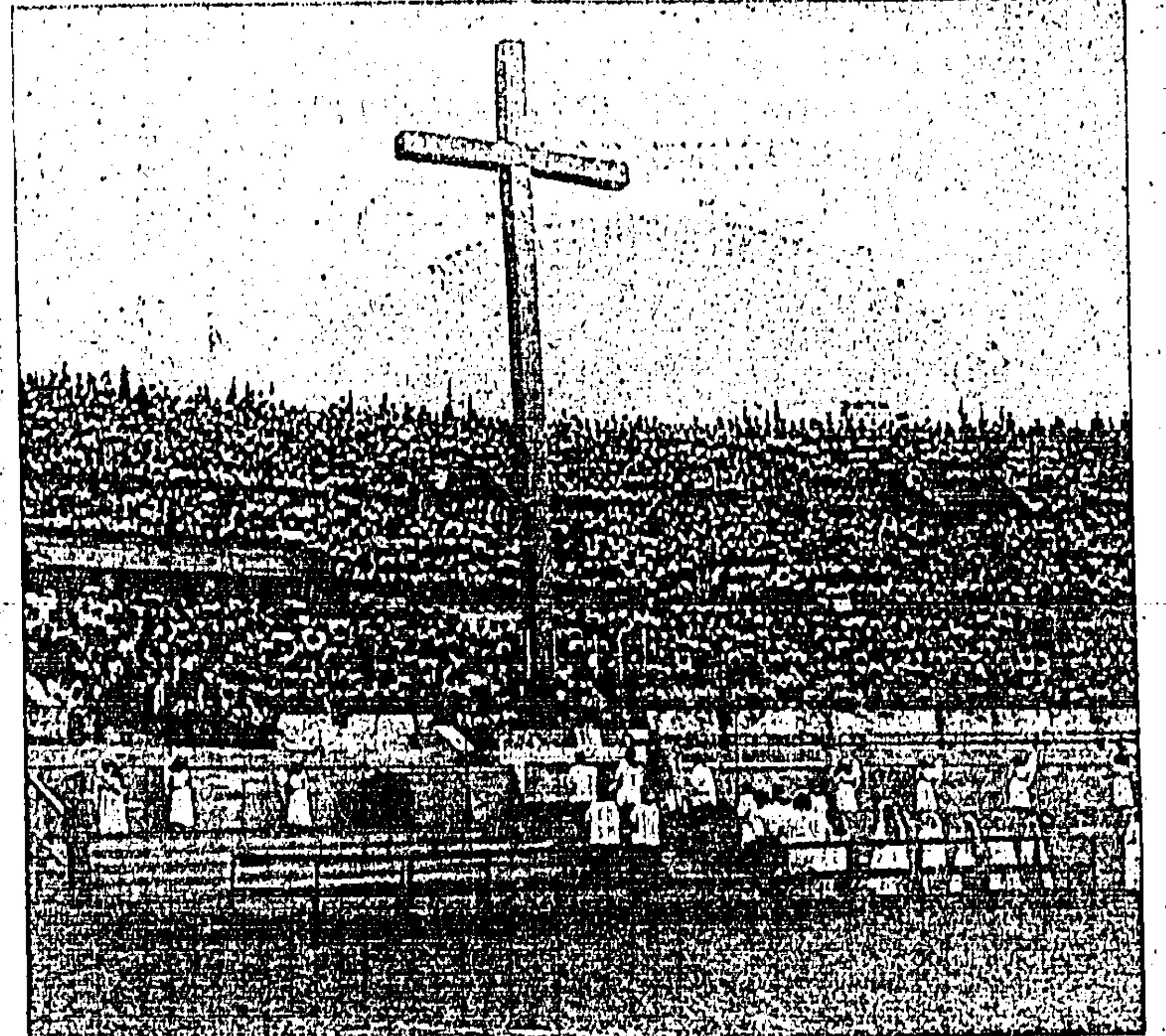
WORLD NEWS IN PICTURES



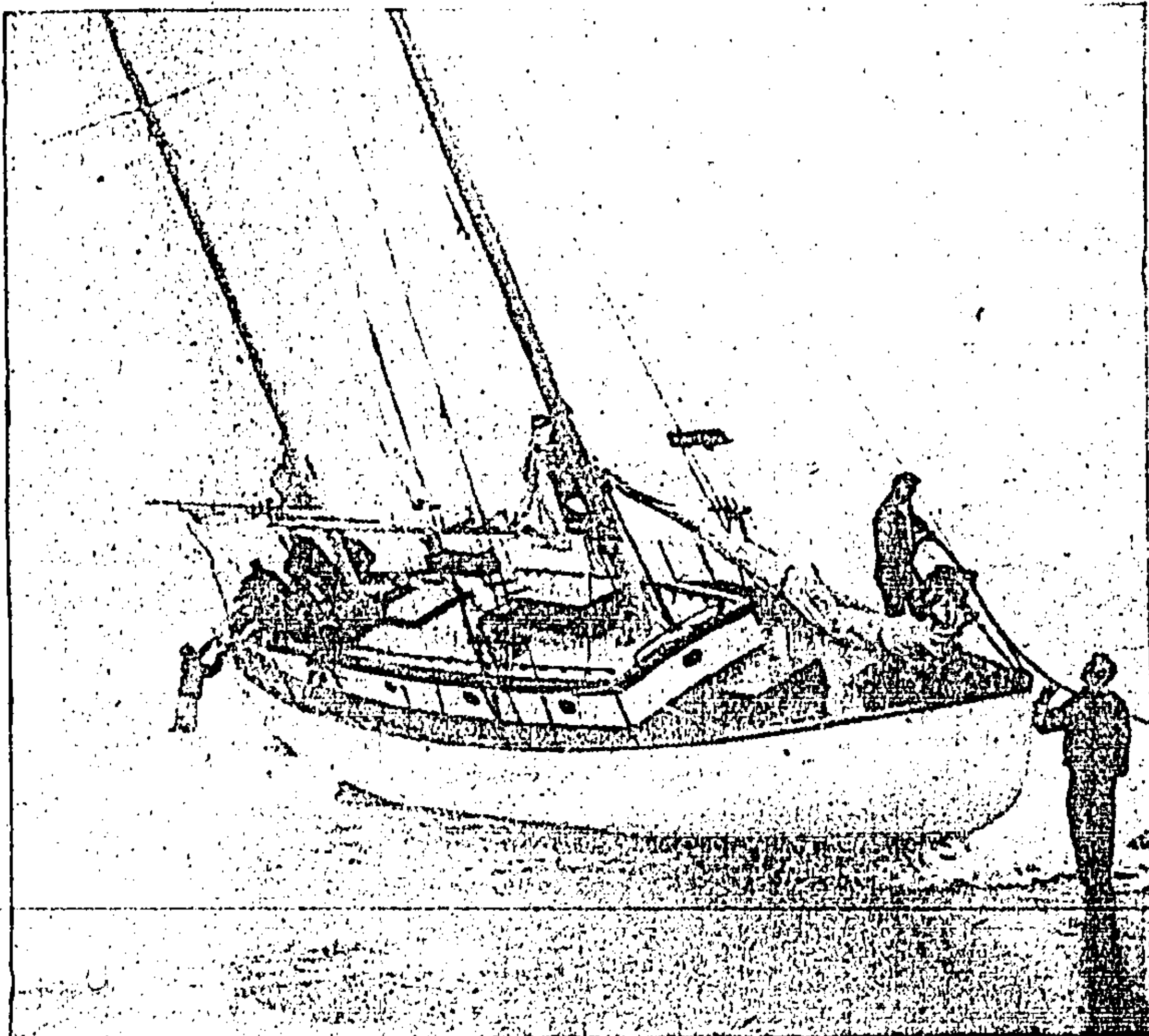
NINETY MILLION YEARS OLD—Fossilised remains of dinosaur bones, 90,000,000 years old, are being discovered in large numbers on the banks of the Red Deer River in Drumheller, Alberta, Canada. More than 30 full-sized dinosaur skeletons, once bearing 65-ton animals, have been taken from the area since 1912. The two girls here are wearing sweaters to match the figure of a life-sized dinosaur made of cement in Calgary's Zoological Park.



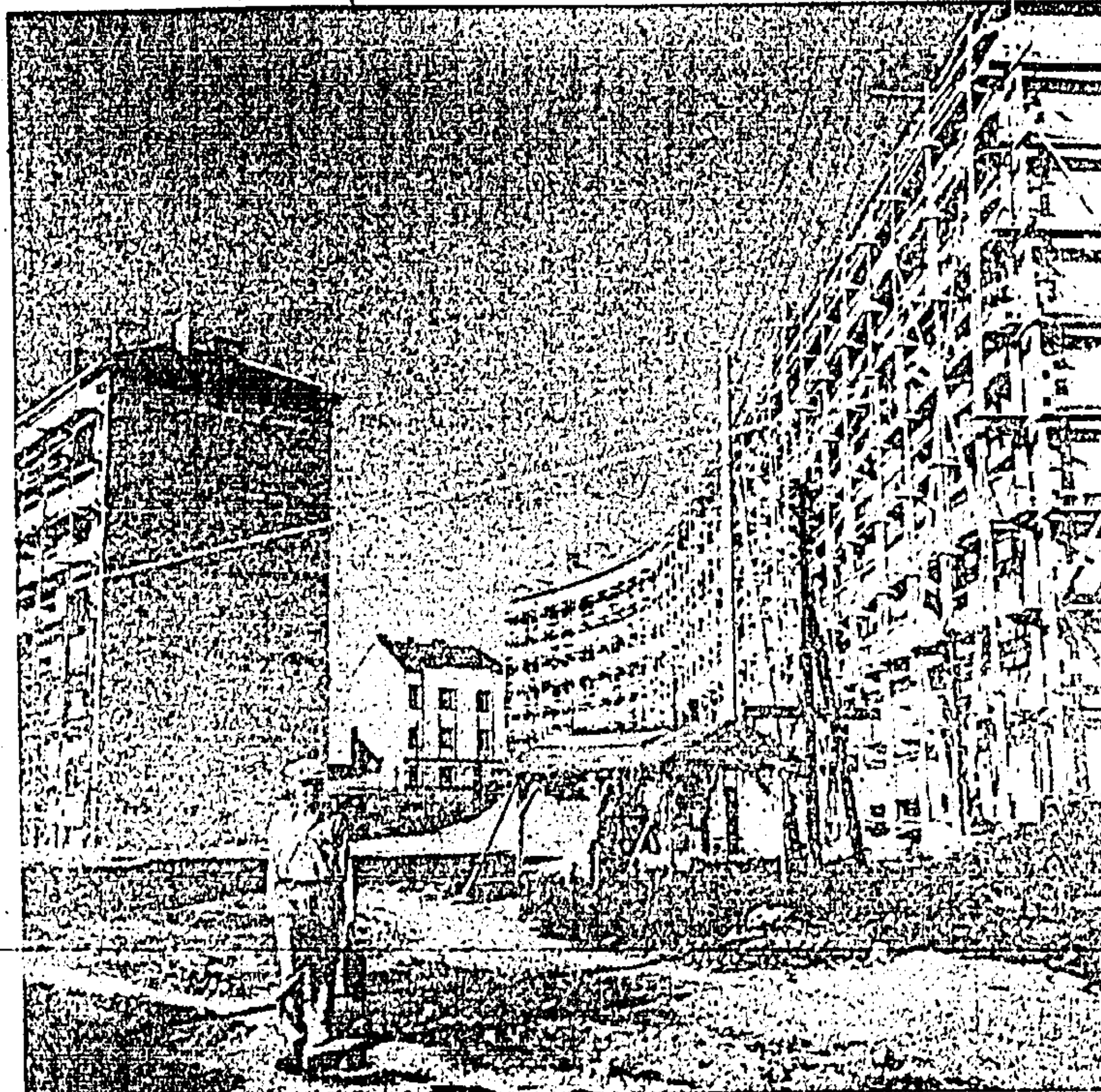
GOOD LUCK—Mrs Chris London of Miami gets a good luck kiss from her son, Thomas. She was a contestant in the "Mrs America" contest.



OPEN AIR MASS IN ROME—From a huge altar erected in Rome's National Stadium, Bishop Urbani, senior bishop, assisted by 600 priests, says high mass for 150,000 girls of the Catholic Action Party. The girls attended the 30th anniversary of the feminine group's formation within the party.



THEY ESCAPED DEATH—Ten persons escaped death when this 48-foot ketch grounded on a gentle beach near Pigeon Point, California, instead of grinding to pieces on rocks a few yards away. The Coast Guard pulled the boat loose without mishap.



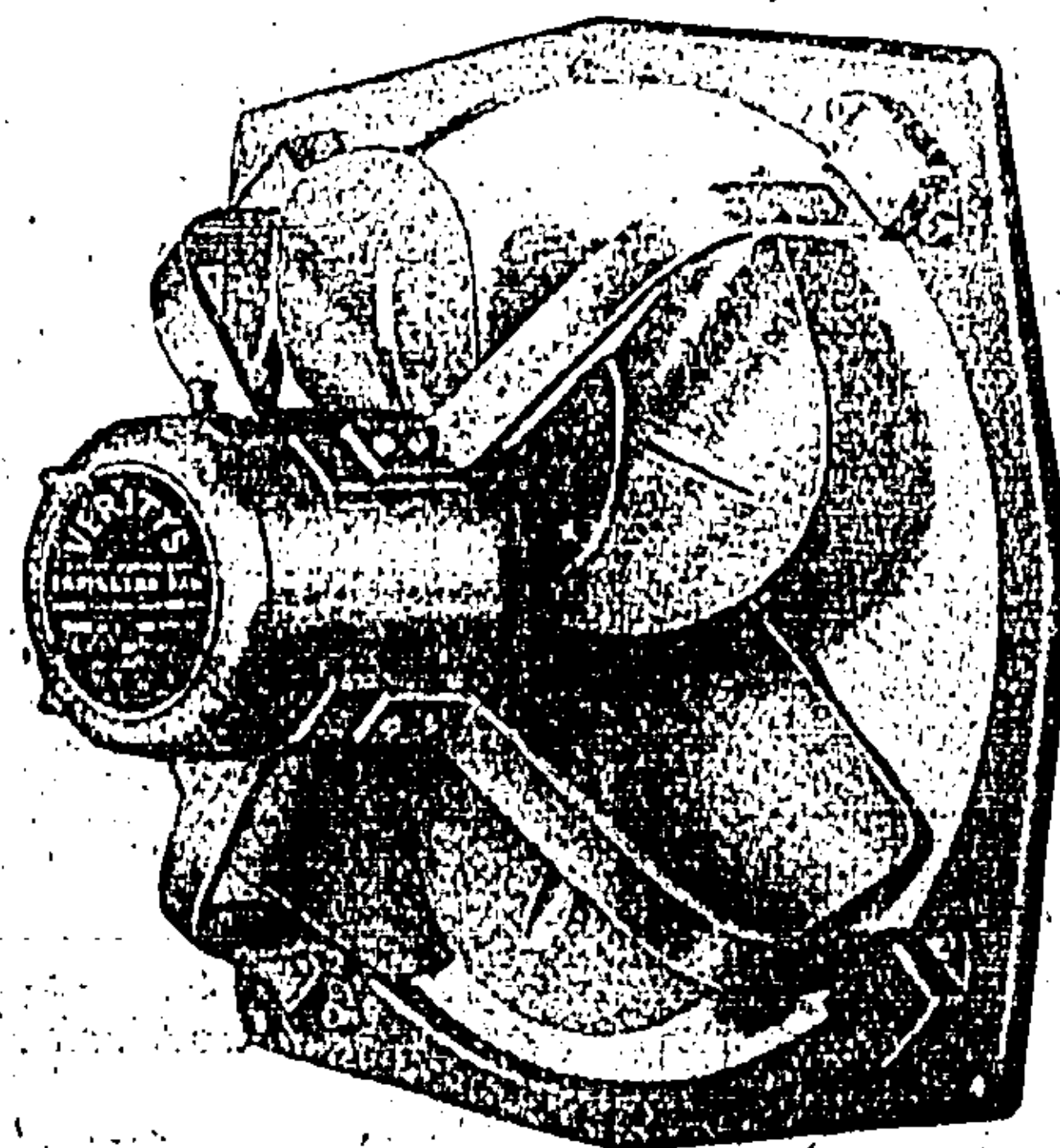
YUGOSLAVIA REBUILDS—New workers' flats are being built in Belgrade to replace bombed-out tenements. The two and three-room apartments in buildings shown here will each house from four to six persons. They are a sample of more than 5,000 such flats under construction in the city. Clerks and labourers alike spend about 12 hours a day on the projects.



RUSSIAN RURAL DOCTOR—Ekaterina Lantsova makes use of a collective farm pump near Moscow as she takes care of family chores. She is one of Russia's many women rural doctors.

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WELL AGAIN—Curtis Buzzle Dall Boettiger, 18-year-old grandson of the late President Roosevelt, is issued a new passport in Los Angeles with which to accompany his grandmother, Eleanor Roosevelt, to Paris. Young Boettiger, accompanied by his mother, is shown taking the oath administered by a clerk. Recently recovered from infantile paralysis, he is assisting his grandmother in her capacity as a delegate to the United Nations.

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AT USUAL PRICES



THE CUSTOM OF SALUTING

By Major T. J. Edwards

SALUTING and the paying of compliments may be said to proceed from the exercise of good manners. An old French writer puts it thus: "The Salute and other military compliments have their own raison d'être. They encourage a proper pride in the uniform, they effectively combine discipline with the respect due to superiors, while at the same time elevating the soldier in his own eyes by reminding him of all that is implied by the profession of arms and its traditions of chivalry and courtesy."

General Pershing, who commanded the United States troops in Europe during the Great War of 1914-18, stated the matter in more vigorous language. He said: "A prompt military salute is often misunderstood by our people, but it simply emphasises an aggressive attitude of mind and body that marks the true soldier. The loyalty, readiness and alertness indicated by a strict adherence to this principle will immensely increase the pride and fighting spirit of our soldiers."

In view of the fact that compliments and salutes are reciprocated between practically all ranks and grades in services and societies, up to and including heads of States, the act of saluting cannot be associated with the idea of servility, but rather with feelings of mutual trust and respect.

For many years it has been the custom for officers to "pass the time of day" with Warrant Officers and senior N.C.O.s, when saluted by them, and recently this practice has been extended to all ranks, if not universally certainly on a fairly large scale. To this may be attributed the breakdown of the rigid barrier which formerly existed between officers and other ranks.

Number of Theories

As to the origin of saluting with the hand there are a number of theories. One is that in medieval times the victors at tournaments shaded their eyes with their hand on approaching the Queen of Beauty to accept their prizes, otherwise they would have been blinded by her dazzling loveliness. The connection is not obvious.

Another idea is that it is the King's Commission that is saluted and not the officer who holds it. This, too, has no substance, because in the Royal Navy, Warrant Officers and midshipmen are saluted, but neither are commissioned. Still another, and perhaps the correct reason, is that the raising of the open hand was a demonstration of that mutual trust and respect, already mentioned, exercised by nobility in the days of chivalry. In token of these sentiments, knights on meeting one another placed themselves in an attitude of defencelessness by uncovering their heads or raising their visors. But head-dresses, whether iron casque, shako, bearskin or cloth helmet, have not always been easy to remove quickly, and so the preliminary movement of raising the hand to the head became accepted as the earnest intention of completing the whole movement.

Practice Spreads

At the outset of the present Standing Army, saluting was by removal of the headress, and according to John Locke, who witnessed a review of the French Army in Paris in 1670, the custom prevailed in the French Army also, for he recorded that "The King passed at the head of the line as they stood drawn up, the officers at the head of their companies and regiments, with the plumes in their hands, saluting him with their hats, then with their hands, and bow as they passed by him."

At some time during the first part of the eighteenth century, however, the Goldstream Guards departed from this practice, for a Regimental Order of 1745 read: "The men ordered not to pull off their hats when they pass an officer, or speak to them, but only to clap up their hands to their hats, and bow as they pass by him."

This may have started a practice, or confirmed an existing one, which spread to other regiments. In fact, Dean Swift (1697-1745) had written:

His beaver is cocked: pray
Madam, mark that,
No Captain of Horse ever takes
off his hat.

Another Breakaway

Ten years later there is evidence that the Horse Guards frowned upon the innovation, which had not received official approval, for No. 135 of "Standing Orders for the Army-1755" stated: "N.C.O.s and soldiers are to pull off their hats to all officers (except whatever Corps they belong to) whenever they pass them," thus restoring the original custom.

Another "breakaway," this time in the Royal Scots, can be traced to 1762, as the following extract from their Standing Orders shows: "As nothing disfigures the hats or dresses worn more than taking off the hats, the men for the future are only to raise the back of their hands to them with a brisk motion when they pass an officer."

Here we have a reason for not taking off hats—it called them. Handling a musket, particularly on active service, was presumably a dirty business, and the Colonel of the 1st Foot wanted his regiment always to appear smart and clean.

(Continued on Page 5)

Mrs Oksana Kasenkina's Own Story

IN this, the second instalment of Mrs Kasenkina's own story, the school teacher whose desperate leap won her the opportunity to remain in America reveals the origins of her courageous decision. The long shadow of terror, pursuing her through the years to the window of the Russian Consulate in New York, had its beginning when, as a young woman, she married a young Czarist officer. She tells of the Revolution, civil war and arrests, and the increasing difficulty of life under the Reds.

THE flood of events which led to my leap from the window of the Soviet Consulate in New York had its origin in the days of my youth and in the fate of the man I fell in love with.

Back of my decision not to return to Soviet Russia was the vindictive manner in which my son, an only child, had been consigned to his death at the front by the Red Army. Back of that cold-blooded act was the way my innocent husband had been sent to his doom in the great purge 11 years ago.

Back of that killing, in turn, was his military service record in the First World War when he was my fiance.

And forging this chain of hapless circumstances was the "great crime" I had committed in my effort to go abroad when I concealed from the Soviet authorities in Moscow how my husband had met his death in my home town in the Ukraine.

Before I recount the climax of my story, I must therefore go back to my beginnings on the pastoral slopes of the Donetz, in the south of Russia.

I was one of seven sisters, and there were no boys in the family. My father, Stepan Burakov, was a master mechanic on the locomotive works near Kamenskaya, on the Southern Railway running from Moscow to the Caucasus. He earned almost as much as an engineer. He would test foreign locomotives when they were shipped in from Germany or the United States. Although strictly non-political, my father was a member of the railway union.

Donetz Basin Boom

WE owned our own house and led a comfortable life. My mother did have to work hard taking care of the large family. Father wanted me to become a teacher, and I gave him my promise when I was still in pigtails.

The famous Donetz Basin, where I was born and raised, was then in its boom days. This part of the country boasted both great agricultural and mineral wealth, especially coal deposits. The villages had mushroomed into great beehives. Industrial settlements had sprung up everywhere almost overnight. Food was plentiful and cheap.

Whatever misery and poverty existed in the northern and western provinces of the vast empire, here, in the southeastern corner of Russia, want was unknown. Life was gay. There was toll, but there was also song. Thrifty peasants and skilled workers could afford to give their children not only a primary, but even a higher education.

My father sent me to Mazurenko's High School for Girls, a private school in which the tuition was 85 roubles (roughly 43 U.S. dollars) a year. Kamenskaya, then a prosperous community, also had a public high school where the tuition was 20 roubles (10 U.S. dollars) less. But in the state school the girls wore brown uniforms, which I did not like. I preferred the green worn by Mazurenko's students.

I was a good scholar, and graduated in 1914 when I was under 18. I was proficient in German and myself in French. My special interest was botany. My father had a sister in the capital who was married to a Frenchman. His name was Arbeau, and he was a teacher of Russian in those days. I remember the Arbeaus visiting us. Later they left Russia with their children and moved to France. For some time my father heard from his sister. Then we lost track of her.

I was the third girl. My elder sister, Maria, was married to a well-to-do engineer, a certain Loshakov, and lived in Batum, on the Black Sea, in the Caucasus. Her husband had soda works there. After the Soviet revolution they fled to Turkey, where Loshakov established himself in business in Ankara. For several years we heard from Maria, until news-reached us of her death.

Became Teacher

My sister Eugenia, who is now in England, came after me. She was very pretty. At the age of 16 she went to Batum to visit Maria. There she met a British officer, Eugene Robertson, attached to the British military forces stationed in the Caucasus during World War I. He fell in love with Eugenia, married her and took her to England. She was very happy with him until his premature death from tuberculosis. But Eugenia became an Englishwoman. "I'll never leave England, for I love it," she wrote home. Although widowed and childless, she would not return to Russia, except as a tourist, but the Soviet Embassy refused her a visitor's visa.

Some months after I graduated from high school, I obtained the post of a grade school teacher in a nearby village, not far from the bustling city of Slavyansk which then had about 30,000 inhabitants. My salary ranged as high as 35 roubles (18 U.S. dollars) a month. It was in that village, during the First World War, that I met my future husband.

One of the respected members of the community was a peasant named Nikita Kasenkina. According to the classification later made by the Bolsheviks, Nikita was a serebnyak—a farmer of the middle class. He had a son, Demyan, who was attending the Commercial Institute in Kiev, studying mathematics and railway engineering.

In Love

DEMYAN was two and a half years older than I. His studies were interrupted when he was already a senior by a call to military service. He was drafted into the Czar's army. While at the front fighting the Germans, he was commissioned an officer. He had never attended a military school and had no idea of following a regular army career.

Demyan fell in love with me during one of his trips home on leave, and I with him. I was proud of the distinction he had won in defence of the country.

But because Demyan had answered the call to duty and attained the rank of lieutenant in the Czarist service, he was a marked man for the rest of his days. This cast a long shadow of terror over our lives. It struck down my husband in his prime, my fledgling son in his

blooms, and pursued me to America in blind vengeance.

My romance with Demyan Kasenkina thrived even during the great upheaval which shook Russia and the world to its foundations. Love has its way even in revolution. First came the overthrow of the Czar, and the people tasted a few months of freedom under Kerensky. Then came the Bolsheviks under Lenin and Trotsky.

Our part of the country was the theatre of the earliest and most violent civil warfare. In the adjoining Don Cossack territory the Whites first began to battle the Reds. Guerrilla bands infested the land for years. Through it all I stuck to my post of willing school teacher. My fiance Demyan, mustered out of the service, also took up teaching.

The White armies swept over our region. One day Demyan, who was known in the neighbourhood as a former officer, was called to report to the local commander. He was asked why he did not join the White forces.

Both Arrested
"YOU'RE educated, you've been an officer," he was told. "Why don't you go with us to fight the Reds?"

Demyan pleaded that he was not in politics, that he wanted to continue his studies and become a professional teacher. When he finally refused to join General Denikin's Volunteer Army, he was suspected of being a Bolshevik.

The Red Terror

THE Bolshevik authorities were after Demyan and me to join the Komsomol—the Young Communist League. My father, who was attending to his duties as an inspector of locomotives, kept warning us to stay away from any and all political activities.

"Remember," he would say, "there are all kinds of people in the world, and the more you talk, the more trouble you'll get into." With the tightening of the reins by the Soviet rulers, the Communists began to treat Demyan with suspicion. Had he not been an officer in the Czar's army? Although he had been imprisoned by the Whites for refusing to join them, the Communists now made us suffer for not joining them. The Communist maxim has always been, "If you're not with us, you're against us."

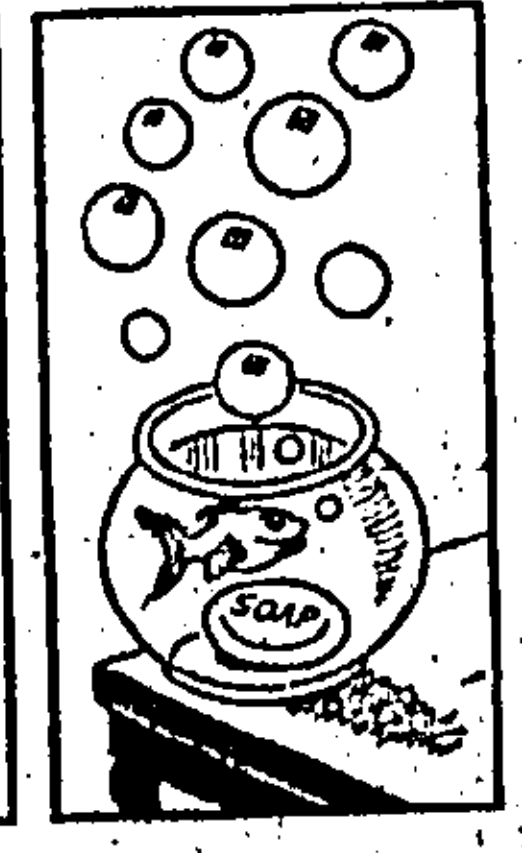
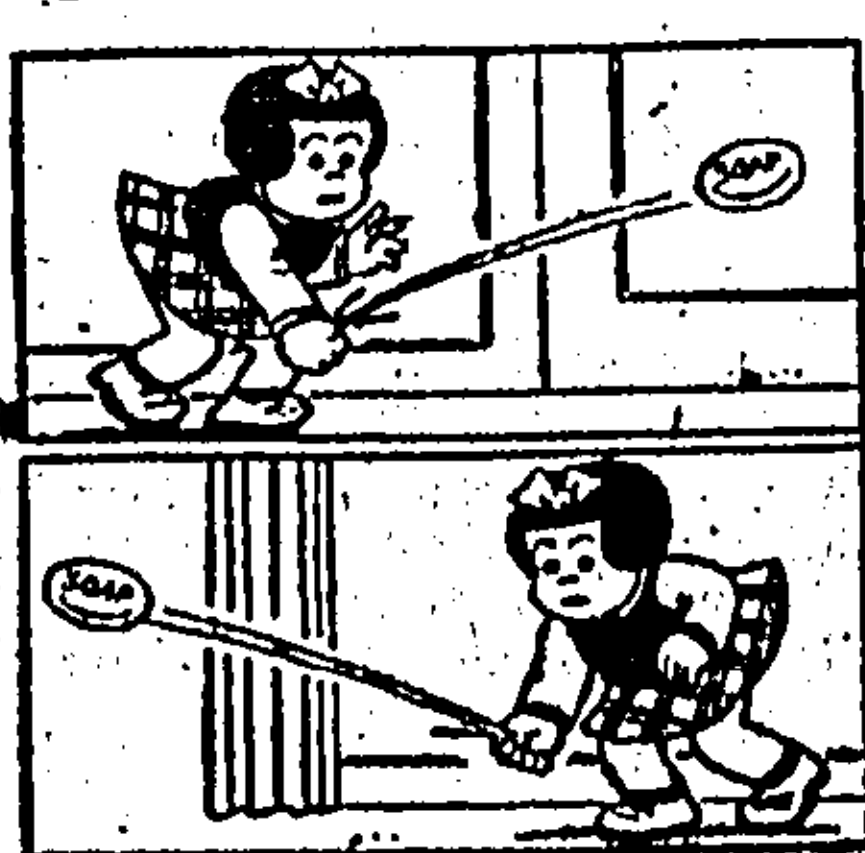
Until the autumn of 1922, Demyan weathered easily the petty annoyances by the local zealous. Just then I gave birth to my second child, a girl, who later died from a heart ailment. I remember that the drive against religion was going into full swing, and we held her christening in secret.

During this outbreak of Red terror, Demyan was saved by the chairman of the Slavyansk Soviet, who had known him from childhood and was aware that he never was an enemy of the Soviet regime. Now he quietly advised Demyan to get out of town.

Tomorrow, Mrs Kasenkina continues her account of life under the Reds and the events which led to her husband's death in the great purge.

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Prime Ministers Meet In London

London, Oct. 10.—Statesmen from nine countries of the British Commonwealth, representing a quarter of the world's population, will meet in London tomorrow for the opening of the two weeks' Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference.

Sir Stafford Cripps, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, will open the talks which after a discussion of such critical subjects as foreign policy, defence and economics—will settle down to the consideration of mutual and individual problems.

Apart from the scheduled plenary sessions, a number of important subjects will be discussed at small informal gatherings of individual groups.

A ceremonial opening of the Conference, which will be preceded by a garden party at No. 10, Downing Street, Mr. Clement Attlee's residence, will be televised and filmed. King George will entertain the delegates to dinner at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday.

A last-minute surprise and disappointment of the Conference was the official announcement today that Mr. MacKenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, owing to illness, will be unable to take part.

Another Canadian Minister is coming over to take Mr. MacKenzie King's place. Meanwhile, Mr. Norman Robertson, the Canadian high Commissioner in London, will represent Canada.

The Commonwealth Prime Ministers and particularly the leaders of the new Dominions—Lord Nehru, of India, Mr. Liang Shao-chi, of China, Mr. Don Stephen, of Ceylon, and Mr. D. S. Senanayake, of Ceylon—share the keen general regard that their day will not be in vain.

ILLNESS UNFORTUNATE

They had been looking forward with pleasure to meeting one whose length of service as head of a Commonwealth Government constitutes a record.

Mr. MacKenzie King's attendance at the Conference would have been virtually his last important official engagement before his retirement from the Premiership. His illness is therefore the single exception of Mr. Liang Shao-chi, who is expected to arrive by air from Karachi tonight, seven Commonwealth Prime Ministers, including the United Kingdom Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, are now in Britain.

Mr. Nehru is reported to be greatly refreshed after his rest in the beautiful English countryside with Earl and Countess Mountbatten at their Hampshire estate of Broadlands. He will return to London tomorrow for the Commonwealth talks. He is expected either late tonight or early tomorrow.

There are rumours that the future relationship of India to the Commonwealth is already occupying the Indian Premier and British quarters. The Conference, as has already been indicated, may itself provide pointers for Mr. Nehru which may help him to guide his country on a future decision for or against Commonwealth membership, but it is clearly premature to suggest anything further.

Next week's talks are purely between the Commonwealth Prime Ministers and will not involve the Governments, which they represent in any major decisions on constitutional or other policy.

FINAL DECISION

The final decision of the new Dominions either to remain in the Commonwealth or to leave it is a matter for the Constituent Assemblies of these countries. In any case, the subjects to be discussed at the Conference, apart from certain critical debates on subjects of common interest already planned for the plenary sessions, will not be determined by the Prime Ministers themselves until they draft the schedule of proceedings at tomorrow's session.

The Conference will open in the Cabinet Room of No. 10, Downing Street at 10.30 a.m. GMT tomorrow morning. The formal inauguration will take place in the garden of the house and the ceremony will be recorded by television and cine camera, with a radio commentary by Mr. Vernon Bartlett, Independent Member of Parliament and a well-known analyst of world affairs.

Sir Stafford Cripps, fresh from his economic discussions in Canada and the United States, will give the Conference an exhaustive report of United Kingdom economic problems. He will touch upon the relationship of European recovery to Commonwealth recovery plans and deal with the dollar position as it affects the general picture and the sterling area as a whole.

Sir Stafford is expected to give facts calculated to allay the Commonwealth apprehension at the possible impact of the ERP programme upon Commonwealth economy.

This speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which may be published, will subsequently be debated by the Commonwealth Premiers.

DEBATES ON CRISIS

Vital debates on the international crisis and on defence, preceded by reviews by the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, and the Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, will take place later.

These subjects will provide the crucial matter of the three plenary sessions, which are to be followed by many informal talks before the Conference is finally wound up in a fortnight with another plenary session.

The Commonwealth leaders represent nine nations, each with sovereign independence, each with its own informal talks before the Conference is finally wound up in a fortnight with another plenary session.

that there is no desire on intention on the part of the United Kingdom—which is the host of the Conference—to promote a "ganging up" or the formation of a Commonwealth bloc, observers stated.

It is recognised that the strength of the Commonwealth lies in the complete freedom of the individual members to pursue their own policy in the light of common knowledge, fundamental interests and objectives.

INDIANS IN S. AFRICA

India, for instance, is known to feel gravely about the treatment of her minority in South Africa. Questions of this character are unlikely to find a place in the plenary sessions, but it is expected that Mr. Nehru, in informal discussions, may quickly become impatient of indicating his country's reaction.

The effect of the London Conference on the and other acute issues cannot be predicted, but at any rate the Conference will encourage "cards on the table" exchanges and the frank ventilation of views between individual Dominions.

This frankness will also be invited in the crucial plenary sessions on world and Commonwealth economic, defence and the international situation. —Reuter.

CHINESE PREMIER'S MESSAGE

Shanghai, Oct. 10.—The Prime Minister, Wong Wen-hua, today called on the Chinese people to have "faith in final triumph" against the Communists.

The Prime Minister issued a statement to the English language China Press on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Republic.

The success of the military campaign against the Chinese Reds will be determined by the same "indomitable faith" which enabled the Chinese people to overthrow the Manchian dynasty and later throw out the Japanese invaders, said the statement.

A parallel between today and 37 years ago was also drawn in a message to the same paper by the United States Ambassador, Dr. J. Leighton Stuart. The Ambassador said the revolution released the "dynamic power" of the Chinese people and renewal of the same spirit can clear away the "despair and disillusion" which, he said, prevails today.

In his brief message Dr. Stuart singled out the need for supporting the new Chinese currency and working for Government reforms.

PREVIOUS CRISES

Premier Wong said "suppression of the Communist rebellion was no less important than the revolution of 1911 or the war against Japan." He added that although the difficulties were unusually great "four Government structure, military equipment, financial resources and communications facilities were far superior" at previous crises.

He called for the regeneration "throughout the nation of the 'popular force' and concluded, 'We succeeded before and we must not fail now.'

Dr. Stuart said: "There is no need for the current mood of pessimism in China if the Chinese people can find ways of renewing the spirit of the first Double Tenth. This spirit should be translated into such actions as fully supporting the new currency for the good of everyone, claiming the rights and performing the duties of citizenship, insisting on reforms by the Government and putting the country above all private interests." —United Press.

Four Killed In Balcony Collapse

Nanking, Oct. 10.—Four persons were killed and 11 injured yesterday when the balcony of a movie house in Sian collapsed in the middle of a show, according to a Central News dispatch from Sian today.

One of the injured died later in hospital.

Cause of the collapse was said to be due to negligent repair. —United Press.

Stern Gangites Surrender

Tel-Aviv, Oct. 10.—Stern Gang prisoners who took over Jaffa jail on Saturday surrendered today as a result of the military police and were taken to Acre in buses. About 48 prisoners in the riot of an estimated 180 were still unaccounted for but reliable sources said they were tricking back of their own accord and surrendering. —United Press.



AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL—Mrs. Maria Strohmeier of Philadelphia, who won the "Mrs. America" beauty contest, prepares to board a plane at LaGuardia Field with her husband. She is headed for Kiamiesha Lake, N. Y., as part of the \$5,000 in prizes she won in the contest.

SECURITY COUNCIL TALKS POSTPONED

Paris, Oct. 10.—The meeting of the Security Council called for tomorrow has been postponed indefinitely and the Berlin dispute has returned to the highest level diplomatic negotiations.

The Council is not expected to deal with the question again for several days.

It is now possible to reconstruct from various sources the sequence of the delicate negotiations on Berlin which have taken place here during the last week.

On Wednesday, after the last meeting of the Council, the President (Dr. Juan Bramuglia of the Argentine) and the five other members of the Council met privately to discuss what could be done. It quickly became apparent to them that, as far as the Council was concerned, little could be done without running head on into a Soviet veto, which would have left the Berlin problem exactly where it was.

The two parties to the dispute, however, found themselves in a dilemma. They had ceased negotiations at the usual diplomatic level. They had called one another names in the Security Council and therefore could not meet at the Cadogan, Jessup-Vysinsky level.

Yet both sides had expressed eagerness to begin immediate discussions on the whole German problem in the Council of Foreign Ministers.

LIAISON ROLE

The problem was how to break the deadlock. Dr. Bramuglia conveniently provided the answer. Under the cloak of the so-called "neutral" committee of the five Security Council powers, not concerned by the Berlin dispute, they were prepared to sit down to a Foreign Ministers' meeting under the duress of a blockade.

He was also assured that no temporary lifting of the blockade would be accepted.

Then, on the following morning, he saw Mr. Vysinsky and asked him whether the Soviet Union would be prepared to lift the blockade and join in new talks simultaneously.

Mr. Vysinsky said that he would ask Moscow, and this was regarded as an encouraging sign.

WOULD HAVE TO THINK

Yesterday, Dr. Bramuglia saw Dr. Philip Jessup, the United States representative. Sir Alexander Cadogan of Britain, and M. Alexandre Parodi of France, separately. He asked them whether they were prepared to sit down to a Foreign Ministers' Council provided the blockade were lifted simultaneously.

He was told that they would have to think about it. This morning, the three Western representatives met at the French Foreign Office to discuss the situation and to submit to their respective Governments news of the latest developments.

Dr. Bramuglia is now, therefore, awaiting replies to his various questions from all four capitals.

When he receives these replies, he will have to communicate with each of the four envoys here separately, and then inform his six committee members, who will have to set about the task of finding a "formula" to fit the case.

SOVIET VIEW

Diplomatic circles here regard one thing as certain: the formula must not contain the word "blockade" because the Soviet Government does not recognize that any blockade exists.

The committee will have to draft a resolution which will call on the two parties to resume direct negotiations, as provided in Chapter 6 of the Charter, and to overcome all "technical and other difficulties" in the way of resuming such talks.

All this will take time and United Nations officials do not expect the Council to meet again before Wednesday or Thursday. Unless there is a serious hitch in the present behind the scenes negotiations, the Council meeting will merely give its formal blessing to the negotiations. —Reuter.

Mrs Roosevelt Speaks On Marshall Plan

Paris, October 10.—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt called on the 16 Marshall Plan nations today to ensure freedom for people throughout the world.

Mrs. Roosevelt said: "The United States in giving aid cannot ensure success. It is for the people of these countries in their work and in their will to succeed which will make this plan a success for themselves and that will be the success for the United States."

"The stability of some countries and their ability to be free, ensures the ability of other nations to live their lives in security and freedom."

She said she hoped if the Marshall Plan succeeded in Western Europe "it will gradually have good effects in some states who perhaps are afraid of the plan today, because no really good thing comes about that does not also have a good influence."

She said that she thought there is also a "growing feeling of brotherhood, the feeling of responsibility for happiness and the well-being of the people throughout the world... that feeling in modern countries is essential to the survival of the world as we know it and its progress into a better future." —United Press.

SHIPS OPEN TO INSPECTION

The USS St Paul and the USS Pine Island will be open for inspection between 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. daily while the ships are in port.

Boats will run from Blake Pier. If any groups desire to go, they should obtain passes from the American Consul General.

In connection with the reception being given by Rear Admiral Good, USN, on the USS St Paul on Tuesday, October 12, between 6 and 7.30, those who have received invitations are advised that boats will run from Queen's Pier.

Cotton Cloth To Be Cheaper

Manchester, Oct. 10.—It was announced today that cheaper export prices for British cotton cloth will follow more cuts in the selling rates of Egyptian cotton.

Mill owners will be able to take advantage of the reductions of between one farthing and 1½ pence in the 12 different grades of Egyptian cotton, according to the Raw Cotton Commission's notification to spinners. —United Press.

NEW SOUTH WALES WHEAT PLAN

Sydney, Oct. 10.—The New South Wales Government announced tonight that the state's wheat growers completed the national informal referendum which observers predict also assures the adoption of the wheat price stabilisation plan.

The plan, which Government officials believe unique, is not related to any current international agreement but experts point out it can be linked with any effective global scheme since the government will be sole wheat exporters.

The plan replaces the wartime marketing controls of the Labour Government lost by a referendum in May 1948.

The stabilisation fund will be established by the tax of wheat exports applicable when the export price exceeds the guaranteed price.

Under the plan, the guaranteed price varies according to the index of production costs. In the event of a slump, the Federal Government guarantees the cost of production in which event the Government would probably sell the surplus domestically. In the event of the continuing high export price, the fund will be limited.

The Australian dairy people now have a similar plan adopted in July and guaranteeing the price for five years.

The Farmers' and Settlers' Association proposed the wheat New South Wales plan. —United Press.

ONLY MATTER OF TIME

(Continued from Page 1)

"It is not a movement with any army or organised military force," he said. "It operates in the jungle regions of the country."

"It is just a crowd of murder gangs scattered fairly widely over the country."

"They never stand up and fight. As soon as troops appear they run back into the jungle."

"In such conditions comparatively small forces of guerrillas, especially when they are desperate, can carry on a fairly prolonged resistance."

"That is why it is taking so much time to destroy them."

"But we are steadily improving the position. The arrival of the Guards Brigade added to our strength, but no one can tell how long it will take to complete their task."

"But we know it is a matter of time only before the Communist menace in Malaya will be destroyed." —Associated Press.

THE CUSTOM OF SALUTING

(Continued from Page 4)

But once again, this time in 1777, a Horse Guards order went forth that "The Duke of Cumberland orders that M.C.O.'s and soldiers are to pull off their hats to all officers of whatever corps they belong to whenever they pass them."

This appears to be the last official attempt to check the "revolt" against pulling off hats, and by the beginning of the nineteenth century the salute with the hand, palm to the front, was established.

For many years saluting was performed with the hand farthest from the officer saluted. This involved saluting with the left hand when passing an officer on the right-hand side. To certain sections of Indian troops, saluting with the left hand was an insult. This method was abolished in 1918.

(This article is reprinted from "Military Customs" by Major T. S. Edwards, M.B.E., F.R.Hist. S. published at 10/6 by Gale and Polden, Aldershot. The book deals with Officers' Mess Customs, Regimental Colours, Badges and Mottoes, Dress Distinctions, Regimental Mascots, Musical Customs and Battle Songs, and is profusely illustrated.)

OUTWARD MAILS

On Monday, October 11, the General Post Office and the United Kingdom Post Office will open from 8 a.m. to noon, the other Branch Post Offices from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. There will be one delivery of ordinary and registered correspondence at 10 a.m. and one collection only from the pillar boxes. The Money Order Office will be entirely closed.

The next Parcel Mail for United Kingdom per an Achille will close on Monday, October 11, 1948 as follows: G.P.O. and Kowloon C.F.O. noon.

Unless otherwise stated, registered articles and parcel posts close 30 minutes earlier than the ordinary mail. If mail close before 10 a.m., registered and parcel posts close at 5 p.m. on previous day. Mails are closed only for the pillar boxes. Post Office, half an hour earlier than the G.P.O. closing times.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 11
Closing Times by Air, Telegrams, Shanghai, Hankow, Hongkong, Amoy and Taipei (Tea and Ord.). Closing Times by Sea & Train: Parcel Post only for United Kingdom via Liverpool (Sea) Noon.

Japan (Sea) Noon.
Holloway (Sea) Noon.
Hankow (Sea) Noon.
Amoy (Sea) Noon.
Macassar (Sea) Noon.
Neco and Tientsin (Sea) Noon.
Kobe (Sea) Noon.
Canton (2nd Class Mail only) (Tea) Noon.

Queens ALHAMBRA

AIR-CONDITIONED

SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.

M-G-M's TECHNICOLOR MUSICAL THAT HAS EVERYTHING!...

Summer Holiday

M-G-M's GLORIOUS NEW Color by TECHNICOLOR MUSICAL!

MICKEY ROONEY GLORIA DeHAVEN

HUSTON - FRANK MORGAN - CATCH JENKINS - MAXWELL MOOREHEAD

A VICTRO-GOLDWIN-MAYER PICTURE

NEXT CHANGE
A ROADSHOW AT ORDINARY PRICES!!

COOPER GODDARD DeMille's UNCONQUERED

DA SILVA KARLOFF KELLAWAY BOND

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS

By members of the Hongkong Artists' Guild

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL HALL

OCT. 14 3-6 p.m.
OCT. 15 10 a.m.-6 p.m.
OCT. 16 10 a.m.-1 p.m.

To be opened by Lady Grantham

Organised by the Women's Auxiliary of the Hongkong Society for the Protection of Children

Quake Casualties

London, October 10.—Radio Moscow reported that the 6,220 persons wounded in last Tuesday's earthquake in Turkmen, Soviet Socialist republic, had been evacuated to hospitals.

It said that the inhabitants of Hardhit, Ashkhabad, Turkmen's capital, and the adjacent towns have been cured for in communal feeding centres.

It said that planes brought about 10 tons of concentrated foods to the stricken area and lighting facilities have been restored and railways resumed their normal schedules. —United Press.

FAMINE DANGER CAUSED BY RATS

Calcutta, Oct. 10.—Forty thousand Assamese tribesmen face near famine due to an invasion of wild rats.

The rats are eating the crops and invading granaries along the north-west border of Burma. Flowing of bamboo trees, which occurs every 25 years, attracted the rats. —Associated Press.

Animals' Hearts Transplanted

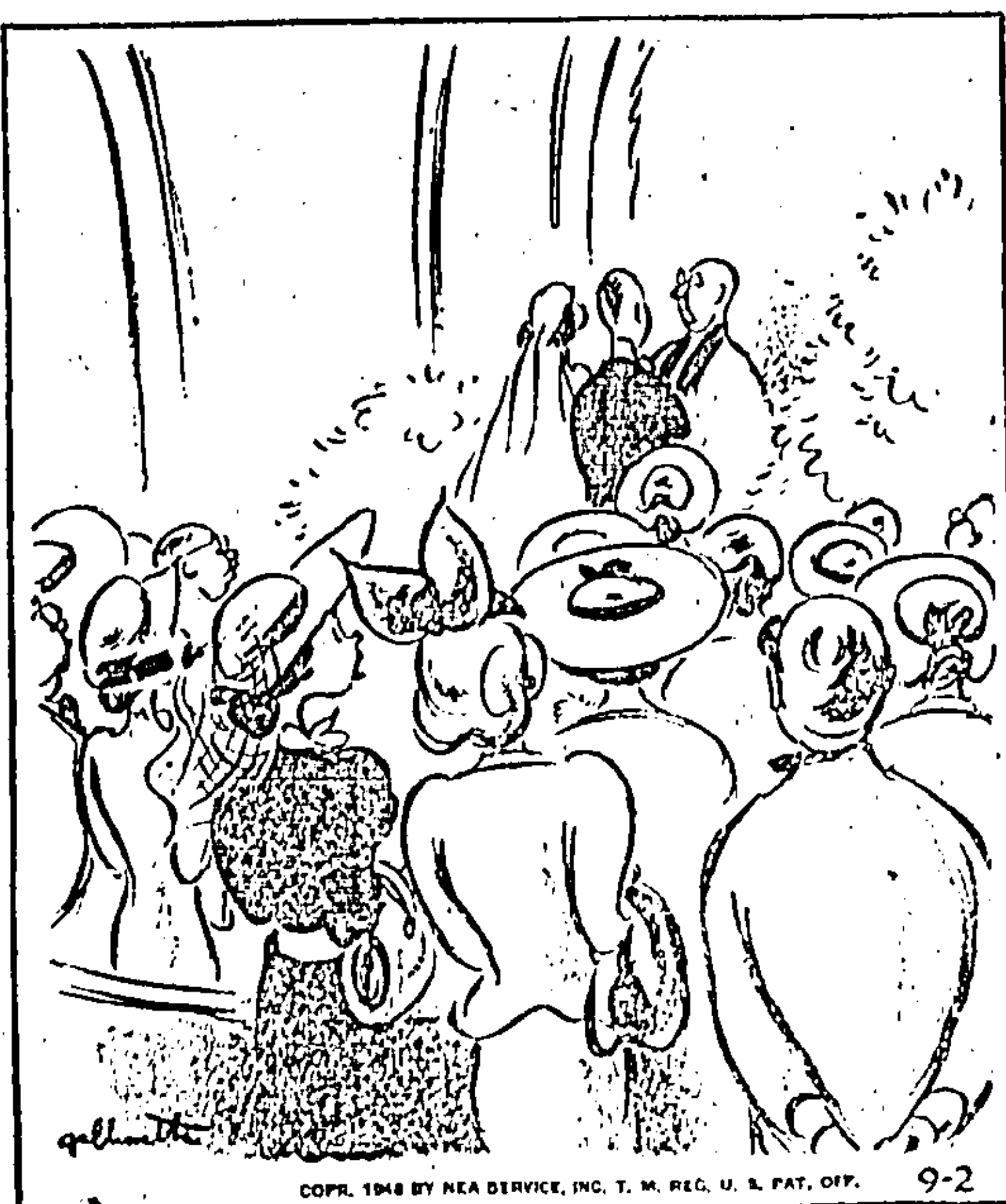
London, Oct. 10.—A Soviet Professor, Nikolai Sinitin, has experimented successfully at the Gorky Medical Institute with heart transplantations in both warm and cold blooded animals. Radio Moscow reported today.

The broadcast said that Professor Sinitin, in a recently published book entitled "Heart Transplantation" reported that he replaced the heart of one frog with another heart and added a second heart to another frog, both of which survived. —United Press.

FOR YOUR SPARE MOMENTS

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"She's at that silly age where it doesn't matter that she has no money!"

McKENNEY ON BRIDGE

Holding Back Clubs Makes This Slam

BY WILLIAM E. McKENNEY

A GREAT many people think that the taking over of the United States by Texas is a joke, but so far as bridge is concerned, I can tell you that the Texas players think they are the best in the world. The last time I was in Dallas, I had a talk with Col. H. A. Cole, who takes time out from his motion picture business to run the Texas Bridge Association. He said, "Mac, the greatest bridge players in the world are going to come from Texas."

At the summer session of the national championships tournament, starting at the end of this week at the Hotel Stevens in Chicago, the Texans will be on hand.

Colonel Cole said that the play in today's hand is just an ordinary one in Texas. But I think he exaggerated a little, as it is one of the greatest hands I have seen. South's two-

♠ KJ932	♥ KQ752	♦ A9	♣ A907
♠ 10643	♥ 864	♦ 3	♣ 3
♠ 3	♥ 107	♦ 10	♣ 10
♠ 4	♥ 4	♦ 4	♣ 4
♠ None	♥ A710	♦ A52	♣ KQ1087
South	West	North	East
1♠	Pass	1♥	Pass
2♥	Pass	4♥	Pass
3♥	Pass	6♥	Pass
6♥	Pass	Pass	Pass
Opening—♦ Q			20

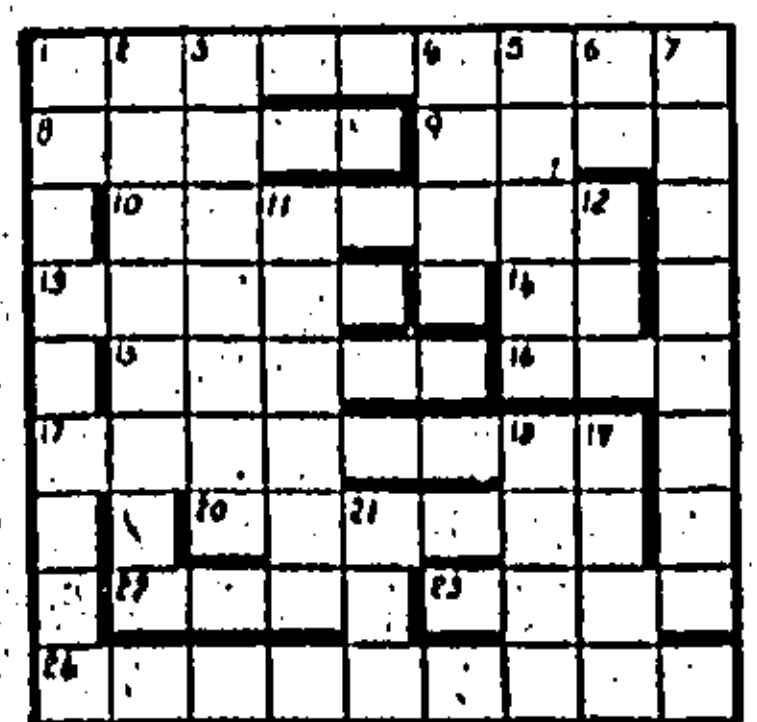
heart bid was a bit light, but the bidding shown is the way it happened.

The opening lead of the diamond queen was won by declarer with the ace, and a diamond trumped in dummy with the deuce of hearts. A small heart was returned and won with the nine. The five of diamonds was trumped in dummy with the queen of hearts, the seven of hearts was led back. East showed out and South won the trick with the ten. The nine of diamonds was trumped with the king of hearts.

Seeing all of the hands makes it easier for us than it was for the declarer when the hand was played in Texas. If he had cashed the ace of clubs at this point and led a club back, West would have trumped and South still would have had to lose a club trick.

But South led the nine of clubs from dummy and won with the queen. The jack of hearts picked up West's eight-spot and the ace of clubs was discarded from dummy. Now declarer conceded a club trick to East, and he still had a trump to lead back in and cash the balance of the trick.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

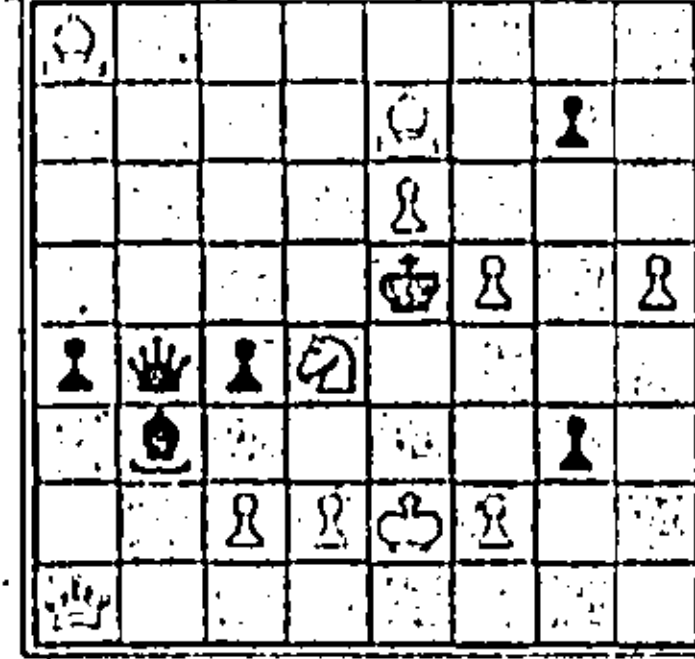


Across
1. Guide to the hand. (9)
2. This would be a sore growth but

CHESS PROBLEM

By K. A. L. KUBDEL

Black, 7 pieces.



White, 11 pieces.

White to play and mate in three.

Solution to Saturday's problem:

1. R-KK1, any; 2. Q. K. R. or K. mates.

2. R-KK1, any; 2. Q. K. R. or K. mates.

2. R-KK1, any; 2. Q. K. R. or K. mates.

2. R-KK1, any; 2. Q. K. R. or K. mates.

2. R-KK1, any; 2. Q. K. R. or K. mates.

2. R-KK1, any; 2. Q. K. R. or K. mates.

2. R-KK1, any; 2. Q. K. R. or K. mates.

2. R-KK1, any; 2. Q. K. R. or K. mates.

2. R-KK1, any; 2. Q. K. R. or K. mates.

2. R-KK1, any; 2. Q. K. R. or K. mates.

2. R-KK1, any; 2. Q. K. R. or K. mates.

YOUR BIRTHDAY

By STELLA

MONDAY, OCTOBER 11

BORN today, tenacity and determination are two of your most outstanding characteristics. Given a job to do, you are thorough, and no matter how difficult the obstacles, you will stick to a thing until it is accomplished. This is one of the earmarks of success.

Your literary talents are marked as are your mechanical and constructive aptitudes. Original and inventive, you should make use of this talent since it can bring you fame as well as substantial monetary rewards if you promote these ideas commercially. Many, however, are content to invent for their own amusement more as a hobby than as a vocation.

Being high spirited, you are often accused of being temperamental, but as you grow older you will

need to control this tendency for success. You are fond of people and enjoy social life. Have your fun when young, for as responsibilities increase, you will be inclined to settle down.

You cannot be completely happy without marriage, but do not rush into it. Select a life partner who has similar tastes and whose talents can assist or complement your own. In this way, you can become partners, artistically as well as marriage partners. Someone born under your own sign would be highly suitable.

To find what the stars have in store for tomorrow, select your birthday star and read the corresponding paragraph. Let your birthday star be your daily guide.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12

LIBRA (Sept. 23-Oct. 23)—Foreign affairs take a prominent place in your life. If planning a sea voyage, make plans now. Be careful of accidents due to carelessness.

SCORPIO (Oct. 24-Nov. 22)—Business affairs go well enough, but personal matters may become confused. Tact, diplomacy, and kindness are now needed.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 23-Dec. 22)—A good day for your efforts. Work hard and you will derive the full benefits of your labours. Merchandising appears especially favoured.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 23-Jan. 20)—If seeking employment, then you should be thoroughly successful in finding what you want. Propitiously for a journey, also.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21-Feb. 19)—A stimulating day for the arts and all design work. If participating in public entertainment, plans should work out well.

PISCES (Feb. 20-Mar. 21)—You may embark upon a new business venture now. If you are wise in selecting your associates, be progressive but not reckless, in your expansion activities.

ARIES (Mar. 22-Apr. 20)—Your hopes and wishes may materialise now, especially if they are centred in the field of medicine, surgery, or publishing.

TAURUS (Apr. 21-May 21)—An especially strong business day. Push your plans to completion. You should be rewarded in proportion to the efforts expended.

GEMINI (May 22-June 22)—A prophetic day. Follow your intuition if you are to get the best possible results. A visit to the shore or a sea trip could be beneficial.

CANCER (June 23-July 23)—If a contract or agreement is offered for signature today, the chances are that it will be to your benefit to sign now.

LEO (July 24-Aug. 23)—Employment matters are good. If seeking a new job or expecting a promotion in the old one, you may get exactly what you want. Ask for it!

VIRGO (Aug. 24-Sept. 22)—In dealing with the public, expect your due share of fame if your previous efforts warrant it. Make the most of opportunity.

AROUND THE WORLD:

An Unusual Travel Experience

By TEMPLE MANNING

WE have never belonged to the school of travellers who want to cover as much territory as possible in the shortest span of time, just to be able to say that they have visited such and such a place. How often we have watched and listened to folks taking the chateaux tours of Paris down the Loire, watched them scurry through those wonderful old castles and towns, and then heard them recounting their impressions of Chenonceaux, Blois, Chaumont and Tours.

One could spend months in and around the chateaux country and then not exhaust its possibilities. In fact, one year we did just that, making the wonderful old city of Tours our headquarters, and a splendid travel experience it was, too.

Preferred South Bank

Tours is on the south bank of the Loire, thanks to the Romans. There was a Gallic town where Saint-Symphorien now is, on the north bank of the Loire. When the Roman legions came they preferred the south bank and so we have Tours, home of saints, of scholars, of artists. First and foremost is Saint Martin, third Bishop of Tours, he of the famous cloak and dream. Then there was Gregory of Tours, the first historian of France who became Bishop of Tours in 573. Gregory wrote ten books of history, six of them a record of his times, which have been invaluable to historians and writers. Then there was Alcuin, born in York, England, whom Charlemagne made Abbot of Saint Martin's. Alcuin made the abbey school a great seat of learning. He was Charlemagne's teacher and his instrument in transmitting to the ignorant Franks the knowledge of Latin culture.

During the Middle Ages, Tours was the centre of silk industry and very prosperous. Ancient and beautiful buildings still bloom in Tours and everywhere are the most delightful spots in which to stroll.

A Pilgrimage

Admirers of the great author, Honoré Balzac, made the journey to Tours almost as a pilgrimage. Their first goal is the house at 39 Rue Nationale, where he was born. This street leads into a thoroughfare that takes one past the State House, then to the Emile Zola Square, thence to the cathedral—as charming a stroll as any traveller can take. Among the delights is the former palace of the archbishops, which is now an art museum. The gardens include a great cedar of Lebanon and a charming terrace walk where once the old Gallo-Roman wall stood.

The cathedral with its abundance of glorious stained glass is a gem, the cathedral is the site of the Gallo-Roman town, and is replete with interest, even for the most indifferent of scholars.

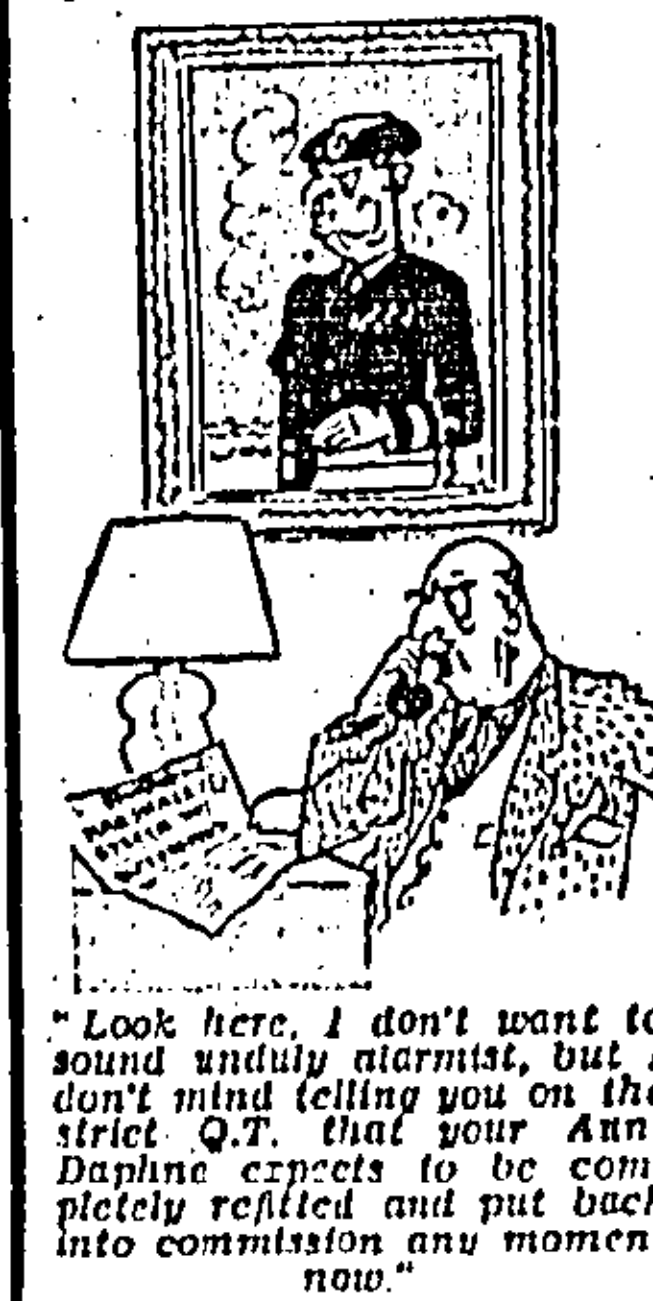
CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Answers:

1. Sydney. 2. William Makepeace Thackeray. 3. Piano pieces, orchestral music and songs and choruses. 4. Germany lost it to France. 5. The Appalachian chain. 6. Virginia, North Carolina and Kentucky.

POCKET CARTOON

by OSBERT LANCASTER



BY THE WAY

by Beachcomber

PSYCHOLOGISTS received a shock at a plenary session of the International Society for Cultural Psychology, when one of the delegates complained that he was being followed about by a tiny Mongolian milkman mounted on a green four-wheeled egg.

He had just resumed his seat when, to their horror and amazement, into the hall rode a tiny Mongolian milkman on a green four-wheeled egg. Panic-stricken voices cried, "It isn't there! It can't be there!" But there it was, smiling broadly, and jogging across the floor on this ludicrous conveyance. "How is it propelled?" asked a lantern-jawed psychometrist. "Steam," replied a pathologist, pointing to a jet of vapour hissing from the oblong stern of the egg.

Is Rottensack right?

LATER there was a debate on Rottensack's theory of the Visible Invisible, which suggests that even what is not there can be seen if the space-layers of the upper mind are conditioned by Suggestion-Urge. The Not-There, as Slosch put it, becomes the There, thus proving the Boll concept of Ausgewissenheit, and Kant's theory of the dynamism of Relation and Modality in the non-existent world, owing to the totality of possible experience—even including the unwelcome attentions of tiny Mongolian milkmen on green steam-driven four-wheeled eggs.

In passing

THAT was an excellent reply of the man who was badgered in court because he was supposed to have infringed some ancient statute that he had never heard of. "I suppose," he said, "this is one of those laws passed in the reign of Bonaparte, which someone forgot to repeal."

The future of cannibalism

If she does dream dreams, it is of the day when women will not only get equal pay with men, but will be able to throw up leaders.

(Morning paper.)

Radio Hongkong

H.K.T.

6. Programme Summary: 6.01. "Jam Session" 6.30. Hospital Request Half Hour presented by Nan Dickinson (Studio); 7. "Music Time" R.A.F. Orchestra with George James (Bass) (ORDS); 7.30. Portuguese Half Hour (Studio); 8. World and Home News (London Relay); 8.15. "Faust" Ballet-Symphony presented by Jack Winkler (Studio); 9. London Palladium Orchestra; 9.10. Piano-forte recital by Clara Starfield (Studio); 9.30. "Mission to Rome": A documentary feature produced for the BBC by the Australian Broadcasting Commission (BBC7); 10. World and Home News (London Relay); 10.15. Weather Report; 10.16. Selections from Verdi's Opera; 10.45. Fred Hartley and His Music; 11.15. Radio News Reel (London Relay); 11.15. Weather Report and Close down.



"I knew I could learn if I'd just apply myself!"

Govt. Defied By Strikers

PREMIER'S THREAT ANSWERED

Paris, Oct. 10.—Striking miners today replied to the French Premier, M. Henri Queuille's, threat to break the "insurrection" by declaring that the longer the strike lasted the more determined they would become.

This answer was given by M. Auguste Lecœur, the Communist miners' leader and former Under-Secretary of State, speaking at Lens, in the heart of the coalfields.

Strikers set security guards on deserted coal mines today to fend off Government requisitioning while M. Queuille continued his week-long struggle to settle the nationwide pit stoppage.

The Premier, who last night called the walk-out of France's 300,000 pitmen "an insurrection" and warned that he would take all necessary steps to quell it, this morning met representatives of the non-Communist miners' union, which are so far undecided whether to give all-out support to the powerful Communist-led union.

FURTHER CLASHES

M. Queuille made his emergency broadcast last night, defending the right of the workers to strike but calling the present stoppage "a threat against the regime," as news came in of renewed clashes between police and strikers.

There was no news of violence today, and one of the most disputed issues between the Government and the strikers was removed when union security crews were sent to guard pits and coke ovens. An official announcement said the mines would not be requisitioned, as planned earlier, if their security was guaranteed. It also meant that fires were kept burning in the huge coke ovens, temporarily removing the danger of months of industrial non-production if they died out.

The position in other strike-bound industries, affecting another 200,000 workers, remained unchanged today.

Normal harbour traffic resumed in Marseilles, where a temporary dockers' strike ended.

However, observers fear that the nationwide coal strike, which enters its second week tomorrow, might extend to railways and docks.

COMMOS' CONFERENCE

Some new light on the situation may be thrown on the intentions of the Communist-led General Confederation of Labour, which is the driving force behind the strike, during the annual Congress of the General Confederation, which opens a four-day meeting in Paris tomorrow.

Local reports from the coalfields suggest considerable lassitude among the rank and file by the strikers, but reports of Communist agitation in other industries has led the authorities in Paris to fear a long-drawn-out struggle between the Government and the Communists, which might switch from the coalmines to the railways and docks during the coming week.

A referendum among all railway workers for or against a strike is due to take place tomorrow. On several lines, a majority voted for a strike last week. Partial railway stoppages have already occurred.

Fullway communications between France and Italy through Modane was interrupted today when railwaymen at Chambéry and St Jean de Maurienne, in Eastern France, walked out.

Dockers are due to strike for 24 hours on Wednesday. There was no change in the steel strike in Eastern France, where tension remains following violent clashes between security police and strikers last week, in which one striker, a Yugoslav, died. He was reported to have been crushed to death by the crowd.

In another incident, the director of a steel works was kept a prisoner in his own house for several hours by a crowd of women.

Parish priests in the Meurthe and Moselle Departments, where the clashes occurred, today read a letter from their pulpits, said to have been approved by the Bishop of Nancy, endorsing the workers' claims for higher wages to meet the increased cost of living.

HALF MILLION IDLE

The strike situation is now estimated to be keeping over half a million men and women idle and to be costing the country an amount equal to the value of the Marshall aid.

Its prolongation is reacting on the political situation. At a weekend meeting of the National Council of the Socialist Party, several provincial delegates urged Communist participation in the Government.

M. Jules Moch, the Socialist Minister of the Interior, on the other hand, accused the Communists of responsibility for the existing situation, and, at the same time, attacked alleged "paramilitary" formations inside General Charles de Gaulle's Rally of the French People.

The Government's efforts to bring down meat prices are reported to be meeting with systematic resistance. The Government consequently intends to return to full price control for meat on October 18 and to attempt to enforce minimum deliveries from the peasants in certain Departments.

It is further credited with the intention of directly requisitioning cattle at the farm if necessary and to send security police to enforce this.

Some French observers have expressed doubts whether the present Government has sufficient authority to carry through such a policy. Router.

Iberian Peninsula Bastion

London, Oct. 11.—Reports that the Western powers would like the assurance of a strong Iberian peninsula bastion in the event of war took on added significance on Sunday.

Possibility of tighter defensive arrangements involving Portugal arose with the arrival of General J. F. Barros Rodrigues, Chief of the Portuguese General Staff, for military talks. In addition, there were reports of activities in the United Nations to relax the United Nations political boycott of Spain, Portugal's neighbour.

General Rodrigues has on his agenda a conference with Field Marshal Lord Montgomery, newly appointed chairman of the Western European Alliance Defence Command.

Ever since the birth of the five-nation alliance at Brussels last March there has been speculation that Portugal and ultimately Italy would be invited to join the fold. Such a move were initiated, it probably would come from Britain, Portugal's oldest ally. Britain and Portugal have had a treaty of friendship and alliance since the 14th century. Portugal stayed neutral in the last war but provided air bases for the Allies in the Azores and emergency landing fields in Portugal itself.

QUIET CAMPAIGN

Paris dispatches said Argentine and Bolivian are leading a quiet campaign in the United Nations to ease the political boycott against Spain. The campaign was reported to be taking the shape of withdrawing or modifying the 1950 United Nations Assembly resolution asking members to recall their ambassadors from Madrid. Other "softening" moves under consideration were reported to be the admission of Spain to membership in special agencies of the United Nations.

In Paris, meanwhile, Mr Indalecio Prieto, former Socialist Premier of Spain, declared in a press statement that the accord between exiled Spanish monarchists and Republicans provided for immediate incorporation of an anti-Franco Spain in the alliance and in the European Reconstruction Programme.

The accord, disclosed last week in communications to several embassies in Paris, is reported to include an agreement on setting up an anti-Franco Government.

Mr Prieto, in his statement, criticised "absurd and indiscreet declarations" of American personalities who visited Madrid recently.

FRANCO BROADCASTS

He did not name the Americans. But he obviously referred to United States Senator Chas. McNamara, Chairman of the Senate Armed Forces Committee, James A. Farley, former Democratic National Chairman, and Eric Johnston, President of the Motion Pictures Producers' Association of America. They urged closer Spanish-American relations after separate interviews with Generalissimo Franco.

General Franco, in a broadcast reported from Madrid on Saturday night, declared if the Russians attacked Spain all Spaniards would fight.

"Over the frontiers peoples are debating in sterile and anarchy and still think of abandoning their wives and children to go to other continents before the attacks of the Asiatic hordes," General Franco said.

But "if ever the Asiatic horde attacks Spain," he said, "she will be defended by the arms of young and old, women and children."—Associated Press.

Demonstration In Rome

Rome, Oct. 10.—Demonstrators, waving black flags and singing Fascist hymns, surged through the streets of Rome on Sunday night on the eve of Marshal Rodolfo Graziani's trial for collaboration with the Germans.

Police chased the demonstrators, swinging rubber truncheons freely and arresting those disobeying orders to move on. Many demonstrators and the Associated Press photographer, Walter Attenti, an Italian, were bruised in the police chase. Attenti's hands were battered by police trying to make him drop his camera, he reported.—Associated Press.

STRIKE THREAT

Naples, Oct. 10.—The threat of a general strike hung over Naples today as representatives of industry and labour met in a final attempt to settle the nine-day dispute over the firing of steelworkers.

A strike was due to begin at midnight tonight if no agreement was reached. It will end at midnight on Monday.

The strike will include all industrial establishments in the city and provincial towns and all public service. Skeleton crews will man water, gas, electricity and telephone plants and offices.

The dispute started at one of the machine plants where 800 workers had been on a sit-down strike for nine days to protest against alleged management attempts to fire workers and reduce operations. The meeting today was to determine how many steel workers should be laid off.—United Press.

